

*Holotype.* Larvae, USNM 3227, was collected on *Saccharosydne saccharivora* Westwood, British Honduras, 20 January 1967 by J. R. Metcalfe for whom this species is named.

*Paratype.* A larva with the above data is in the U. S. National Museum Collection.

## REFERENCES

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A REPORT ON THE SALDIDAE COLLECTED BY THE GALAPAGOS  
INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC PROJECT 1964  
(HEMIPTERA)<sup>1</sup>

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The following report is based on the material collected by members of the Galapagos International Scientific Project of 1964.<sup>2</sup> This material, exclusive of types, has been divided, as quantity permits, among the following individuals and institutions: California Academy of Sciences, R. L. Usinger, P. D. Ashlock, J. T. Polhemus, U. S. National Museum and B. P. Bishop Museum.

To date only one saldid has been noted from the Galapagos, *Pentacora sphacelata* (Uhler). This report adds a new species of the genus *Saldula* and notes on a saldid taken at light on a ship off Ecuador.

***Pentacora sphacelata* (Uhler)**

*Saldula sphacelata* Uhler, 1877, *Bull. U. S. Geol. Geogr. Surv.* 3:434-436 (Massachusetts, Maryland).

*Saldula rubromaculata* Heidemann, 1901, *Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci.* 3:368-369 (Albemarle I., Galapagos).

The specimens of this species from the Galapagos seem quite typical, with no apparent shift in characters from our mainland material. *P. sphacelata* has been collected along the west coast of the

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Americas as far south as Guatemala, and further collecting will probably extend the range of this even further southward on the mainland. Specimens from the Galapagos material have been compared previously by Cobben (1965) to *sphacclata* and a closely related species, *Pentacora saratogae* Cobben, and his view concurs with mine.

*Material:* 6 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀, Galapagos Arch., Isla Baltra, 3-II-1964, D. Q. Cavagnaro; 1 ♂, Galapagos, Baltra Is., (S. Seymour), Feb. 3, 1964, P. D. Ashlock Collector; 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀, Galapagos Arch., Tortuga Bay, Santa Cruz Is., II-10-1964, *Heleotropium curassavicum*, G. Kuschel Collector.

#### *Saldula sectilis* (Hodgden)

*Saldula sectilis* Hodgden, 1949, Jour. Kansas Ent. Soc. 22:160-161 (Canal Zone).

One specimen is present in the material, with the head and abdomen missing. The remains must be attributed to *Saldula sectilis*, as the unusual hemelytral pattern (fig. 2) is similar to the type of *sectilis* which I recently studied at the U. S. National Museum. Also, the coloration of the legs and shape of the pronotum match Hodgden's description and my type notes.

*Material:* One broken specimen, Ecuador, Guayaquil, Mar. 5, 1964. At light on ship, P. D. Ashlock Collector.

#### *Saldula galapagosana*, n. sp.

Of small size, moderately broad, general color piceous, macropterous. (For all measurements, 60 units equal 1 mm.)

*Head:* Black, shining, frons and vertex rugulose; preocellar spot yellowish; covered with short golden hairs and usual three pairs of long erect black hairs on frons and vertex; ocelli raised slightly and separated by approximately the width of an ocellus; rostrum brown, extending between hind coxae; clypeus and anteclypeus testaceous.

*Thorax:* Pronotum black, shining, rugulose, covered with short decumbent golden pubescence; lateral margins very slightly convex, narrowing moderately anteriorly; callus moderately raised, with deep depression in center, anterior lobe longer than posterior lobe (13/8, not including collar); underparts black, clothed with fine silver pubescence; scutellum width subequal to length (42/41), with vestiture similar to pronotum, depressed transversely at center.

*Wings:* Hemelytra fully developed, covered with short decumbent golden and black pubescence; ground color dark brown to black, dull, very finely rugulose; pattern of markings as shown in fig. 1A, the three light markings in the inner corium being bluish-white pruinose areas in holotype, much bluer in some other specimens; embolar region largely flavo-testaceous in holotype, much darker in some other specimens; light brown to greenish pruinose areas occurring in an irregular elongate pattern on the inner corium and a medial area on the outer corium next to the corial suture; membrane fumose, with darker fumose markings, with four cells.

*Abdomen:* Piceous, covered with short, decumbent silver pubescence; caudal margins of segments sometimes narrowly margined with ochroleucus; in female, subgenital plate with caudal half ochroleucus to leucine, this portion being

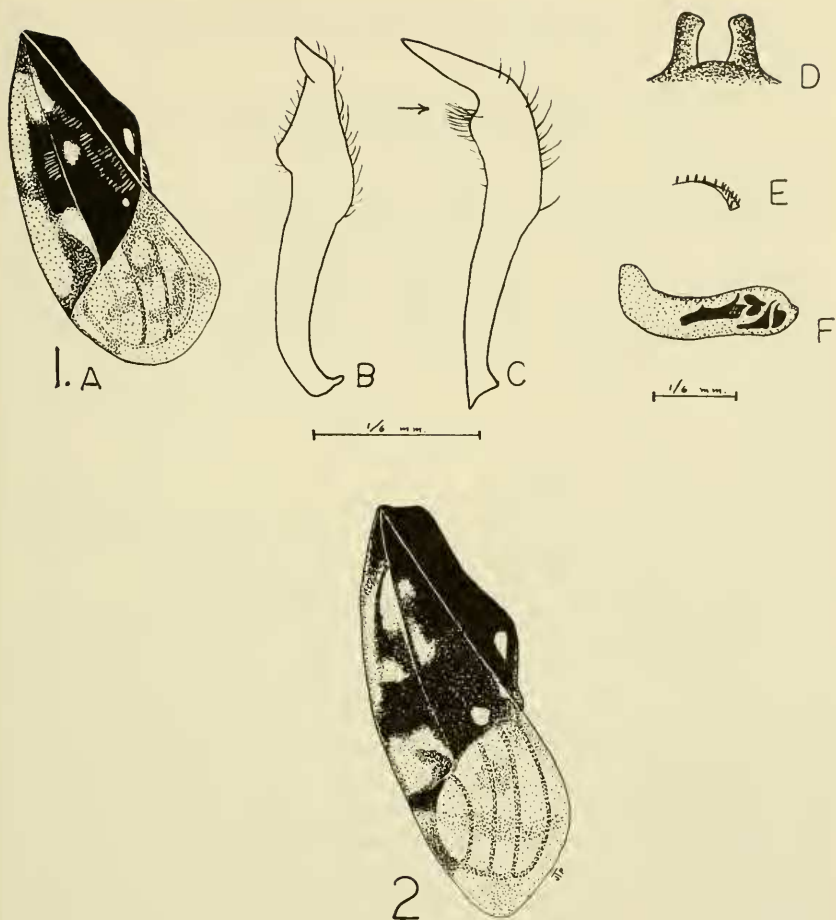


Fig. 1, *Saldula galapagosana*, n. sp.: A, left hemelytron; B, C, left ♂ paramere, two views; D, parandria; E, ♂ coupling plate; F, aedeagus, showing sclerotized structures. Fig. 2, *S. sectilis* (Hodgen), left hemelytron.

produced posteriorly; parandria as shown in fig. 1D; male coupling plate very narrow, with thirteen stout pegs as shown in fig. 1E.

*Extremities:* Antennal segment 1 flavo-testaceous, segment 2 testaceous, segments 3 and 4 blackish brown; segments 3 and 4 somewhat thickened, subequal in diameter to segment 1, segment 2 slenderest; segments 1, 3 and 4 clothed with short yellowish hairs, segment 2 clothed with brown hairs equal in length to segment width; segments 2, 3 and 4 with scattered longer hairs; antennal segments proportioned as follows: holotype ♂, 14:24:22:26; allotype ♀, 18:30:23:28.

Legs leucine to testaceous; femora testaceous on apical half, becoming leucine or ochroleucus at base; tibia ochroleucus, testaceous at base, sometimes with testaceous band at center and at apex, with usual dark spines.

*Genitalia*: Paramere as shown in figs. 1B and C, rugulose on main body and processus sensuaisis; median sclerotized structure of aedeagus as in fig. 1F; filum gonopori coiled two and a half times.

*Measurements*: Holotype ( $\delta$ ), length 3.05 mm, width 1.35 mm; allotype ( $\text{♀}$ ), length 3.35 mm, width 1.70 mm. Mean length of 10  $\delta$   $\delta$ , 2.99 mm; min. 2.80 mm, max. 3.15 mm. Mean width of 10  $\delta$   $\delta$ , 1.39 mm; min. 1.35 mm, max. 1.60 mm. Mean length of 6  $\text{♀}$   $\text{♀}$ , 3.26 mm; min. 3.14 mm, max. 3.35 mm. Mean width of 6  $\text{♀}$   $\text{♀}$ , 1.67 mm; min. 1.60 mm, max. 1.75 mm.

*Material*: Holotype, male (California Academy of Sciences), Galapagos Arch., Isla Santa Cruz, Grassland 750 M., IV-6, 1964, D. Q. Cavagnaro Collector; Allotype, female (California Academy of Sciences), Galapagos Arch., Isla Santiago, N.W. slope, 600 M., V-30, 1964, D. Q. Cavagnaro Collector. Paratypes as follows: 16  $\delta$   $\delta$ , 4  $\text{♀}$   $\text{♀}$ , 1 nymph, Galapagos Arch., Isla Santiago, N.W. slope, 600 M., V-30, 1964, D. Q. Cavagnaro Collector; 1  $\delta$ , 2  $\text{♀}$   $\text{♀}$ , Galapagos, N. of Academy Bay, Santa Cruz Is., Miconia Belt, 1300' Elevation, II-20, 1964, P. D. Ashlock Collector; 1  $\text{♀}$ , 1 nymph, same island, collector and date, Grassland, 2100' Elev.; 2 nymphs, same island and collector, Grassland, 1800' Elev., II-18, 1964; 2  $\text{♀}$   $\text{♀}$ , Galapagos Arch., Bella Vista, Santa Cruz I., 500 M., I-31-'64, G. Kuschel Collector.

*Comparative Notes*: *Saldula galapagosana* is most closely related to an undescribed species from Ecuador (contained in my collection), but also bears a resemblance to *S. penningtoni* Drake. The latter has male parameres of a very different form however; *penningtoni* stands very close to *S. dentulata* (Hodgden) in this respect, both species having the processus sensuaisis produced. (An excellent figure of the paramere of *S. dentulata* is given by Cobben, 1960.) The whitish blue to blue pruinose areas on the inner corium will separate *galapagosana* from the closely related *Saldula* species known to me.

According to Drake's treatment of the saldids of Micronesia (Drake 1961), *galapagosana* does not closely resemble any of the species known from that region.

*Zoogeography*: The saldid fauna of the Galapagos seems closely allied to that of central and south America, although our knowledge of the latter fauna is still rather poor. *Saldula galapagosana* is most likely a sibling species arising from the same stock as the undescribed species mentioned before.

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